SWAMI RAMANAND TERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

A synopsis of the Thesis (for registration) for the Ph.D. Degree in the subject English

Social and Psychological Trauma of the Displaced: A Study of Select Contemporary Refugee Texts

Under the Faculty of Humanities
Swami RamanandTeerthMarathwada University, Nanded

Researcher
PATIL JYOTI VIJAYKUMAR
Udgir, Dist.Latur

Research Supervisor
Dr. SMITA R. NAGORI
Research Guide and Head
Department of English
Maharashtra UdaygiriMahavidyalaya,
Udgir, Dist. Latur

Research Centre
P.G. Department and Research Centre in English
Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedpur

MARCH-2022

Social and Psychological Trauma of the Displaced: A Study of Select Contemporary Refugee Texts

Introduction:

The world has known refugees for a million years but modern definition was drafted in UN 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees in response to mass persecution and displacement of the Second World War. It defines a refugee as someone who is outside their country of nationality and is unable to return to their home country because of well-founded fear of being persecuted that persecution may be due to their race, religion, nationality membership in a particular social group or political opinion and it often related to war and violence. Today roughly half the world refugees are children. Some of them unaccompanied by an adult. A situation that makes them especially vulnerable to a child labor or sexual exploitation. Each refugee's story is different and many must undergo dangerous journeys with uncertain outcomes.

Difference between migrants and refugee: migrants usually refers to people who leave their country the reasons not related to persecution such as searching better economic opportunities or leaving draught stricken areas in search of better circumstances. There are many people in the world who have been displaced because of natural disasters, food insecurities and other hardships but international law only recognizes those who fleeing conflict and violence as refugees.

When someone flees their country they have to face long journey with limited access to shelter, water or food. The departure can be sudden and unexpected belonging might be left behind and people who are waiting conflict often do not have require documents like visa's, passport to board aero plans and legally enters other countries. Financial and political factors

can also prevent them travelling by standard roots. That's why they can only travel by sea root or land and many entrust their lives to smugglers to help them to cross the borders. Whereas some people seeks safety with their families others attempts passage alone and leave their loved ones behind with the hopes being reunited later. This separation cab be traumatic and long.

Refugee goes under two kinds of change outer changes and inter change. Outer changes include such variables as climate, landscape, environment, culture, ethnic/racial differences, religion language, employment, politics, society, socioeconomic conditions, education and the way new country functions. Second changes occurring states of mind which anyone can go through but seemed more prevalent among them. Feeling like strangers, loneliness, missing, longing, guilt, shame, separation and loss, sorrow, language degradation, value degradation, inferiority, sense of nonidentity, rootlessness, bitterness, suspicion, prejudice etc.

The most recent data from UNHCR (United nation high commission on refugees) there are around 70.8 million people forcefully displaced. But in reality this data may vary. According to UNCHR we are currently seeing the highest number of displaced people since record keeping started in 1951. So that's why refugee literature has become so important. In the face of this global humanitarian crisis, refugee writer present authentic testimony about the experience of forced displacement. This research is going to examine refugee writer's documentation and mourning of losses, how they gain self-awareness, and imagine future for themselves.

Refugee undertakes very tormenting journey to reach a safe place where they can recuperate from the trauma, account of their losses and embark on re-creating of their lives. For ordinary people, whose lives were destroyed, refugeeism brought them irreparable suffering, during forced migration most people deprived of their properties, homes, many lost their

loved ones, friends and relatives, many were witnesses victims of unutterable atrocities or murders and ended up refugees on one or the other side of the border. Leaving their native village or town, they found themselves in unknown surroundings. They were haunted by the past memories. Memories continues to take them to the traumatic experience which change their psychology, their ways of behavior, their ways of perception and their ways of understanding.

It is very important to know how people responded in the times of trauma. The word trauma comes down from the Greek word traumat meaning wound. Lenore Terr, in her book Too Scared to Cry: Psychic Trauma writes "… psychic trauma occurs when a sudden, unexpected, overwhelming intense emotional blow or a series of blows assaults the person from outside. Traumatic events are external, but they quickly become incorporated into the mind" (Terr 8). Traumatic events can include sexual and physical abuse, violence, disaster, alienation, war etc.

According to Sigmund Freud, traumatic experiences are pushed into the unconscious so that they do not influence our daily lives but they emerge in the other forms of symbolic expression like gestures, sounds, facial expressions, writings, etc. Sigmund Freud in his book Studies in Hysteria (1895) writes that a human being "… reproduces it not as a memory but an action; he repeats it, without of course, knowing that he is repeating. He cannot escape from the compulsion to repeat; and in the end we understand that this is the way of remembering" (Freud 271). That's why writing is the best tool or weapon for the writers who had suffered a lot during forced displacement.

Displaced and forced migration had been recurrent themes of literature since antiquity. Virgil's Aeneas flees an ancient war in West Asia and crosses the Mediterranean in search of safety. He eventually finds in Italy – and founds the dynasty that would later spawn the Roman Empire. In

fact one of the foundational books of European civilization, The Bible is replete with themes of dislocation and banishment. The book of Exodus is an obvious example, so are the gospels. Among the gospel the first gospel by Luke portrays the infant Jesus as a kind of migrant, shunned by the innkeepers of Bethlehem and seeking refuge. In depicting Jesus's escape from King Herod, the gospel of Matthew later written the family's flight to Egypt.

According to The Pulitzer Prize winning author Viet Thanh Nguyen the idea of immigrants is all powerful the refugee is different because refugee is unwanted where they come from and unwanted where they come to. And refugee bring with them fear of contamination the ideas that these refugees are come from failed states and coming here they serve as reminder that may be we are not far removed from that part ourselves.

Documentation and mourning literature that works to do that historical documentation and works of mourning the losses that created refugee writing. There are lots of work out there talking about importance of writing ones history in order to heal from their painful past. This refuge writing give outlet to their innermost painful feeling. The refugeeism (the fact or condition of being a refugee) has given rise to fictional and nonfictional exploration with an attempt to define the inner turmoil and social complexes. The vast refugee writing in English and other languages faithfully records the gruesome human disaster in the wake of refugeeism. The incredible suffering and bewilderment of the people has been an obvious theme with refugee writers.

Freedom in Exile The Autobiography of Dalai Lama of Tibet, First They Erased Our Names A Rohingya Speaks by Habiburahman with SoppphoeAnsel, Kao Kalia Yang's The Latehomecomer A Hmong Family Memoir, Viet Thanh Nguyen's The Displaced: Refugee Writers on Refugee writing, The Ungrateful Refugee by Dina Nayeri, and By the Sea by

AbdulrazakGurnah etc. are some such examples that attempts to give us an insight into the public frenzy, communal hatred, extreme disintegration and large scale sectarian violence. These writers describes the monstrosity of the events with such artistry that the event comes alive. These writers were published with the gaps of several decades. Still they share a lot of details. Instead of depicting only political terms, the writers provide human dimensions which bring to the event a sense of reality, horror and believability.

Key Terms:

Refugeeism: A fact or condition of being refugee

Refugitude:Arefugitude, a term advanced by Khatharya Um in her work on Combodian diaspora (Um, 2015), connotes the state, condition, and consciousness of being a refugee.

Trauma: It as a disorder state resulting either from an extremely distressing experience which causes a severe emotional state, or form a physical injury to the body and such state may have long lasting psychological effect. Refugeeism is the most traumatic events in the life of refugee. It is marked by sudden displacement, untold violent crimes including mass rape and murder committed by all sides which resulted in trauma for millions of people.

Memory: Memory is the cognitive process whereby past experiences is remembered. It has the power of retaining and recalling past experiences. Here the term would be used in the sense of how people remember their forced migration and how they represent it.

Who are the refugees?

- A person who flees for refugee or safety.
- A helpless, destitute and defense-seeking person or their group.
- A particular person or group of people who has been forced to flee

their country because of persecution, war or violence etc. and go to another country is called ‘refugee’.

- The 1951 Convention defines a ‘refugee’ as person who cannot return totheir home and who has a fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

Review of Literature:

Refugee as a Theme Written by Non-refugees:

In the last two decades there has been a proliferation of refugee experience by non-refugees. The significant point of departure of these writing from previous representation of displacement is that, whereas the earlier representations in English as in the western literature had been of white European refugee- either a Jew or an anti-communist reaching the presumed bastions of freedom and fighting refugees in western liberal democracy, in the new writings these figures are mostly non-European - possibly Arabs or Africans escaping totalitarian regimes and dirty wars engineered by the west for natural resources like oil and other power over the Other, represented often by religious group and the civilisation that religion spawns.

Dave Eggers’s “What is the What” is a racy narrative of escaping wars and attendant privations of fleeing. It is based on the life and true story of Sudanese refugee Valentino Achak Deng, who walked thousands of miles to escape the violence always surging in his wake, who found struggle and squalor in refugee camps and who eventually came to the US as a part of the Lost Boys of Sudan Program –only, to find that his problems weren’t over. His second novel continuing the same narrative is The City of Thorns–for all Europe’s panic about the recent wave of migrants, City of the Thorns underlies how the vast majority of the world’s million displaced never leave hellholes like Dadaab.

Chris Cleave's Little Bee is a popular novel about the plight of a young Nigerian refugee and the English woman whose life she changes when she shows up after two year behind razor wire in a detention centre after their first horrific meeting on an African beach.

Michael Chabon's The Amazing Adventure of Kavalier& Clay Michael Chabon is no refugee but Joe Kavalier is, and his story was to me the most compelling and memorable part of this popular novel. Joe lands in New York City as a 19-year –old Jewish refugee from Nazi-occupied Prague, and he spends the entirety of the book trying to get his family-in particular his little brother- to safety in America.

The Uninvited by Jeremy Harding takes the Balkan wars as the backdrop for a masterful account of migration in and to Europe in the late 90s. Combining forensic reportage, elegiac writing and sharp meditations on the history of migration, Harding documents the then popular routes between Albania and Italy, and Morocco and Spain, before exploring the asylum systems people encountered on arrival.

Literature of Migrants and Refugees:

However if we need to understand the place of refugees and other modern dislocated people in our world, then we need to conceptually differentiate between the representation of the forced migrant by non-migrants from the forced migrant's mode of self-representation.

Leila Abdelrazaq'sBaddawi – personal, political graphic novel based on the stories Abdelrazaqs's father told her about growing up in a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon and incorporated Palestinian iconography and art is a striking coming-of-age story that began as a web comic. The authors eye for detail make her father's young age a period piece of an era, just 30 year removed by calendar but striking in its representation of a youth so different from our expectation.

PorochistaKhakpour's The Last Illusion is an Iranian story who is now an US citizen, Khakpour wrote in CNN recently that she compares her feelings about the recent orders regarding refugees of the Trump cabinet to the thoughts she had after 9/11: "what is going to happen to this country, what they will do my other country? You can be refugee once, I have always thought, but to be one twice?" This novel tells the story of another kind of refugee: An Iranian boy raised as a bird who is adopted by an American psychologist and brought to New York to try to become a man.

Before Night Falls is an autobiography of Cuban writer Reinaldo Arenas is a book about sexual, political and artistic freedom. It came out in 1993 after his death. Arenas was born in poverty in Cuba. He actually started as Castro supporter but as he grow older he realized that he was gay man and also he become a very prolific writer and these two things made him victim of Castro regime. His first novel did get publish in Cuba and got good response but after that he couldn't get published on the island so he started sending his work outside the island to publish. This got him in trouble with Castro regime. His identity as gay man make him target of extreme level of punishment. Finally he got a chance to escape from Cuba in 1980 to U.S. he remain there till his death. Ultimately he contracting HIV and getting ill enough that he could no longer write and then taking his own life in 1990.

Viet Thanh Nguyen. B. 1971 he was an infant when he leave Vietnam in 1975. He has short story collection called The Refugees 2017. He was very concerned with how do we honor dead. The eight –story collection, set in different locations in California and Vietnam. This book offers insight into the lives of migrants like those the book depicts. He has a short story which opens this short story collection Black Eyed Women. It focus on a young woman who is a ghost writer who writes

other peoples stories. She and her mother are living together and they are refugees from Vietnam. While escaping from Vietnam her brother was murdered by the pirates on the boat and she has assaulted. Her brother's ghost returns to haunts her. He swam across the ocean to the United States and shows up at the house. He confronts her and tells her you need to deal with this aspect of your history and you need to deal with this hurts you have because you are now acting like a ghost. This story ends her deciding to ask her mother about those stories and ask about newspaper clipping. She is become different type of ghost writer. She is not being hired to write celebrate stories, she is writing the stories of the ghost that haunts her family.

Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner was an American bestseller from South Asia. Khaled Hosseini came to the United States with his family in 1980, seeking asylum during the Soviet-Afghan war. The protagonist of his mega-bestselling first novel follows a similar path, growing up in Kabul before escaping to Pakistan and then California during the war before going back to rescue his friend's son from an orphanage.

Goodbye Sarajevo by Atka Reid and Hana Schofield – Seventy years after the second world war, it is tempting to see the refugee experience as something that happens to people who aren't from Europe so Goodbye Sarajevo is an important counterpoint – the true story of a family trapped in the besieged city during the Balkan wars of the 90s. Written jointly by two sisters from a middle-class family, it is a moving reminder that war and displacement can disturb even the calmest of lives.

Ishmael Beah, A Long Way Gone (2007) Beah's memoir offers a rare chance to see war from the eyes of a child soldier, brainwashed and kept obedient with drugs and guns. But the bleakness of this account is also tempered with the redemption that comes at the end. He gets out.

And the very acts of reading as he tells the story of his past is indication that a nightmarelike this can end.

Some topic related articles and research papers written by research scholars:

Research scholar Simon Behrman University of East Anglia's Between Law and the Nation State: Novel Representation of the Refugee. In this article she argues that the romanticized figure of the literary exile ends up denying, albeit in positive terms, a genuine refugee voice, as much as the current impersonal hegemonic concept of refugee as found in law. Ultimately, the spell in which refugee trapped today can be broken only by opening up a space of politics in which the refugee herself can heard.

"Refugee literature '': what postcolonial theory has to say by Claire Gallien. In this paper the scholar represented the modes of representation of the refugee condition and also studies the function and impact of such representation on literary and artistic discourses about the condition of life for those displaced? Can literature prevent future wars from happening? And when wars, ecological catastrophes, and economic pressure force people to leave their home places, shall we conclude that in spite of efforts, literature has failed? That it has failed to attract public attention, not only about shared human rights but also shared legal and political rights, and failed to translate that awareness into action, except amongst a small number of militants?

The article "Representation of Poverty and Precarity in Contemporary Refugee Narratives" by CeclleSandten is related to research topic. Using Judith Butler's reflection on cohabitation and ethical obligation, this paper will engage with the topic of poverty and precarity through a selection of non- fictional texts that address flight, refugeeism, immigration, and limited access to a decent life, agency and self-representation. Specifically, the paper is focusing on GulwaliPassarlay's The Lightless Sky (2015) and the story collection Breach (2016) consisting of stories re-written by

OlumidePopoola and Annie Holmes. More precisely the paper will draw attention to the on-going current debates related to the imprisonment, suffering, hunger, life in camps, and dangerous illegal journey to safety. On this way this paper is related to the research topic

I have selected the research paper "Refugees and Exile: From "Refugee Studies" to the national order of things by Liisa H Malkki from Annual review of anthropology 24(1), 495-523, 1995. This review offers a critical mapping of the construction – in – progress of refugee and displacement as an anthropological domain of knowledge. It situated the emergence of " the refugee" and of " refugee studies" in two ways: first historically by looking at the management in Europe in the wake of World War II; and second by tracing an array of different discursive and institutional domains within which "the refugee" and/or "being in exile" constituted. The last part of the review briefly discusses recent work on displacement, diaspora, and deterritorializationin the context of studies of cultural identity, nationalism, transnational cultural forms work that helps to conceptualize the anthropological study of displacement in new ways.

The transpoemations project: Digital storytelling, contemporary poetry, and refugee boys this article describes a five week summer literacy program designed for group of 70 multilingual refugee boys resettled from their home countries in Africa and Asia to a city in the Southeastern USA. The student attended local public school but struggled to experience academic success in the traditional classroom.

Other form or refugee representation:

Every eco- disaster narrative or post-apocalyptic story includes some kind of refugee motif, with people fleeing the destroyed cities or trying to find a safe haven. Like The Day After Tomorrow, The Postman, Water world or Mad Max or Blind Wave etc.

A science Fiction Film directed by Steven Spiellberg the Martian attacks in War of the World spawn a huge fleet of refugee ships running away from the carnage.

Aims and Objectives Of Present work:

For further study of refugee writing, I would have to decide some aims and objectives for this research. These are follows:

1. To define and interpret the concept of refugee, refugitude, saga of pain and trauma.
2. To evaluate its impact, appearance and delineation in literature.
3. To delineate of saga of pain and trauma in the refugee writing.
4. To study refugee nonfiction and fiction.
5. To focus on the values and attitudes of the authors.
6. Explore the challenges in re-rooting process.
7. Focus on the problems of refugeeism is too complex to be solved easily.
8. Focus on which changes refugee goes through?
9. To study the experiences of refugee in the new country.
10. To assess the awareness of refugee status.

Hypothesis:

In testing my hypothesis, I will compare and contrast the respective refugee writing because these work selected by the study bring out vivid effects of refugeeism, but their treatment of theme and choice of characters, settings and styles differ. I will analyze each work in the context of spiritual suffering and trauma during refugee state.

I will also like to look at possibility of goodness present these works. The vast works of refugee status is a faithful record of human disaster taken place. It also portrays the triumph of basic human values of some characters. The Bhagavad- Gita also begins with the theme of sorrow and ends with positive note on the possibility of end of suffering through self-realization.

Therefore, amidst this pall of darkness and threats of insanity, there is always a ray of hope.

Significance of the Study:

While exploring in this research area I come across Warsan Shire poem "Home"

Home

No one leaves home unless
Home is the mouth of a shark
You only run for the border
When you see the whole city running as well
Your neighbors running faster than you
Breath bloody in their throats……
……
……
You only leave home
When home won't let you stay

By Warsan Shire

This poem is the most appealing towards the situation of refugee. This poem aptly suggest why people become refugee. What make them to leave their motherland?

Through refugee writing we come to know that on the edge of survival what force make them stand and gain the freedom.Which force drive help the people achieve their dream. How they deal with psychological, emotional trauma. How they deal with loneliness.Fight for dream and survival.How the sudden changes make people life chaos. How material world look meaningless and only basic things matter most.Why all free and well to do people give up life why refugee don't give up beside these critical condition. Through this study we could focus on the damaging effect of forced displacement on families and children.

Scope of the Study:

The present research has vast scope as examination of these fictional and nonfictional refugee writing would link to further study of the books written by refugee writers. Even in regional languages such studies can undertake. The study evokes the whole range of refugee writing.

It is assumed that the "Freedom in Exile The Autobiography of Dalai Lama of Tibet", "The Land Where we Lived has gone: the life story of Rohingya refugee", Kao Kalia Yang's "The Latehomecomer A Hmong Family Memoir", Viet Thanh Nguyen's "The Displaced: Refugge Writers on Refugee writing", "The Ungrateful Refugee" by Dina Nayeri and "By the Sea" by AbdulrazaakGurnah reflect the pain and trauma of refugee. These works would explore the refugee challenges in re-rooting process and understanding the problems of refugeesim the loss of roots, and need to seek preservation of these roots in exile.

Research Methodology:

This research work is going to deal with the contemporary writings emerging from the experiences of exile and displacement suffered by refugees and undocumented migrants.The research methods would consist of close reading, interpreting and in-depth analysis of primary sources. Biographical and historical material will be used in order to establish the social and political scenario in which writer wrote. Findings would be supported with a significant number of critical essays which deal with the subject of trauma and refugitude. Oral narratives, self-narratives which deal with subject. The approach will be interdisciplinary and will be supported by the theories.

Chapters Scheme:

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Freedom in Exile

Chapter III: First, They Erased Our Name

Chapter IV: The Latehomecomer A Hmong Family Memoir

Chapter V: The Displaced: Refugee writers On Refugee Writing

Chapter VI: The Ungrateful Refugee

Chapter VII: By the Sea

Chapter VIII: Conclusion

Chapter Wise Explanation:

Chapter I: Introduction:

Refugeeism is the most traumatic event in our recent history. Refugee crises are increasing day by day and it affects the psyche of people. In the first chapter I would focus upon the background of refugeeism and how people have to suffer and go through with horrific trauma of refugeeism. I would also focus upon the levels of suffering and trauma.

Chapter II: Freedom in Exile:

The Autobiography of The Dalai Lama is the second autobiography of the 14th Dalai Lama, released in 1991. This book describes the Dalai Lamas first- hand experience of his life in Tibet, his witnessing of the Tibetan peoples brutal conflict with Chinese. This book is not only autobiography of Dalai Lama but also it is true story of Tibetan peoples survival, which taught us when all hopes are dies how one can keep oneself alive, how one can protect ones value . This book presented good insight into the Tibetan Buddhism and spiritual leader Dalai Lama. The autobiography also criticizes the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for supporting the Tibetan independence movement "not because they (CIA) cared about Tibetan independence, but as a part of their worldwide efforts to destabilize all communist governments."

Chapter III: First, They Erased Our Name:

First, They Erased Our Name: A Rohingya Speaks, book by Habiburahman and Sophie Ansel. As a Young man Habiburahman fled oppression in his native Myanmar and lives, stateless, in Australia. Now he

has written a book about his struggle and his suffering people. He explains that the book began with Ansel writing him questions, to he provided long answers about his life. It was first published in 2018 in French and is now being released in English. Habib says he wanted to write his story because "my generation, my grandfather, and great-grandfather – we have been oppressed for long time and this has been never reported. Our history is lost. The land where we lived in the past is replaced with government buildings, new projects; everything has gone. This book presented Factual raw emotions of a refugee. A heartfelt memoir that open our eyes to the sad discrimination in the name of race, religion, ethnicity prevailing in the world. We feel the pain as the Rohingya face every single moment

Chapter IV: The Latehomecomer A Hmong Family Memoir:

The Latehomecomer: A Hmong Family Memoir written by Kao Kalia Yang. An uneven but inspiring memoir of the Hmong author's flight from post–Vietnam terror in Laos and Thailand to the United States. The Latehomecomer is a tribute to that grandmother, a remarkable woman whose spirit held her family together through their imprisonment in Laos. She possess her family historian because most of elder not literate so she really want to know her family's history. In her quote she makes it clear "I wanted the world to know how it was to be Hmong long ago, how it was to be Hmong in America and how it was to die Hmong in America- because I know our lives would not happen again."

Chapter V: The Displaced: Refugee writers On Refugee Writing:

The Displaced: Refugee writers on Refugee lives edited by Viet Thanh Nguyen. Pulitzer Prize winning author of Sympathizer Viet Thanh Nguyen called on 17 fellow writers from across the globe to shed light on their experience, and the result is The Displaced a powerful dispatch from the individual lives behind current headlines, with proceeds to support the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

Chapter VI: The Ungrateful Refugee:

The Ungrateful refugee by Dina Nayeri this is weaving memoir with the stories of other refugee, it explores what it means to be refugee today, to reconcile your place in an increasingly hostile world. Dina Nayeri fled from Iran in 1988 because her mother convert in Christianity. She spent couple of year in Europe as refugee in waiting asylum and then ended in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma she deals with reducing circumstances her mother was doctor back in Iran because of language barrier she ended in factory work. One of the thing she highlights is trying to get away from this framework of gratitude and debt. She argues this framework is harmful for both refugee and to host country for various reasons. She focuses on the idea of how gratitude and debt emphasizes difference and division.

Chapter VII: By the Sea:

Critic Sissy Helff argues that By the Sea "is a fine example of a confrontation of readers with a highly complex picture of the predicament of refugees in the wake of movement and migration".By the sea this novel is written by AbdulrazakGurnah. By the Sea is narrated in part, by a man named Saleh Omar, who is attempting to enter the United Kingdom on fake passport. Omar also goes by pseudonym "Rajab Shaaban Mahmud," an identity he stole to use on passport. The novel is also narrated in part, by Latif Mahmud, the real son of Rajab Shaaban Mahmud. A man who turn out to be a scoundrel.When Saleh and Latif meet in an English seaside town, a story is unrevealed. It is a story of love and betrayal, seduction and possession and people.

Chapter VIII: Conclusion:

The last chapter would conclude the brief study of these six refugee writing in the context of suffering and trauma. It would also discuss that how refugeeism still relevance and how people suffer due to refugeeism.

Probable Date of Completion of Work

The present research is proposed to be completed within the time limit as stipulated by Swami RamanandTeerthMarathwada University, Nanded.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Primary Sources:

1. Habiburahman, *First They Erased Our Name*. With Sophie Ansel. Trans. Andrea Reece. Viking: Penguin,2018,2019
2. Lama, Dalai, *Freedom in Exile*. Hodder and Stoughton ltd, 1990.
3. Gurnah, Abdulrazak, *By the Sea*. New press, 2001.
4. Nayari, Dina. *The Ungrateful Refugee: What Immigrants Never Tell You*? New York: Cataput,2019
5. Yang, Kao Kalai, *the Latehomecomer: A Hmong Family Memoir.* Coffee House Press, 2008.
6. Negyen, Viet Thanh, *The Displaced: refugee Writers on Refugee Lives. Abrams press, 2018.*

Secondary Sources:

Behrman, Simon*, Between Law and the Nation State: Novel Representation of the Refugee.* University of East Anglia, UK.

Gallien, Clalire, *"Refugee Literature": What postcolonial theory has to say.* Journal of Postcolonial Writing, 54(6), 721-726, 2018

Caruth, Cathy, ed. *Trauma: Exploration in Memory*. John Hopkins University:Baltimore, 1995. Print.

Ceclle, Sandten (2017*), Representation of Poverty and Precarity in Contemporary Refugee Narratives,* Postcolonial Text, 12 (3&4), 2017.

Sukhbir Singh, Manmohan Singh Gill (2009), *Social and Psychological Trauma of the Displaced: A Study of Partition of India, Asia-Pacific*

Journal of Social Science, Vol. I (1), Jan-June 2009, ISSN 0975-5942, Pp. 1-18

Malkki, Liisa, (1995), *Refugees and exile: From "refugee studies" to the national order of things*. Annual review of anthropology 24(1), 495-523,

Emert, Toby, (2013), "The transpoemations project": Digital storytelling, contemporary poetry, and refugee boys. Intercultural Education 24(4), 355-365, 2013

Web Sources:

1. https://t.me/Studyiqeducation
2. https://en.m.wikipedia.org
3. Refugee Literature: Writing and Refugitude by Lauren Gantz, English Recorded March 10, 2020
4. https://criticalrefugeestudies.com
5. VIDYA-MITRA INTEGRATED E- CONTENT PORTAL

Researcher
PatilJyotiVijaykumar

Research Supervisor
Dr. Smita R. Nagori
Research Guide &Head
Department of English
Maharashtra Udaygiri
Mahavidyalaya, UdgirDist.Latur